Remarks/Arguments:

The above changes put this application in better U.S. form.

The amendments to the specification remove any reference to drawings in that there are no drawings in this application.

Please enter the changes before calculating the filing fee.

Respectfully submitted,

/Charles Fallow/

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powders with the glycerine/water solution in place of glycerine alone, thermal tests (with a differential scanning calorimeter) and X-ray tests have been performed. Particularly, an electrolytic mixture has been tested in a glycerine/water 80/20 solution and, for comparison, in a solution of glycerine alone and of water alone.

[0029] The results have demonstrated that the new solution does not alter the melting point of the eutectic carbonates mixture, maintaining the temperature at which the phase transformation occurs between 490 and 500°C. ~~In figure 1 the comparison between the calorimetry curve of the pure eutectic carbonates mixture and that of the carbonates mixed with glycerine alone and with glycerine and water in the ratio 80/20 is reported.~~ The tests have been carried out in 80 ml/min nitrogen flow with a heating ramp rate of 10°C/min. It ~~is~~ has been observed that the carbonates/glycerine and carbonates/glycerine/water mixtures have more broadened melting peaks with respect to the pure carbonates mixture but, however, the phase transformation occurs within the desired temperature range (489°C, 495°C and 498°C). ~~In figure 2 the calorimetric curve of the pure eutectic mixture is compared with those obtained from the carbonates/water mixture.~~ All the tests have been

carried out in 80 ml/min nitrogen flow with a heating ramp rate of 10^0C/min.

[0030] ~~Figures 3-6 show the~~ X-ray tests of the pure eutectic mixture, with glycerine, glycerine/water and water carriers~~. As may be observed,~~ showed that the eutectic mixture ~~does~~ did not undergo any alterations.

[0031] Hence, it is possible to conclude that the undesired effect of the solubilisation of the carbonates in water, particularly the potassium carbonate, does not occur. This is due to the composition of the starting powders: The Li_2CO_3/K_2CO_3 62/38 eutectic mixture is constituted by $LiKCO_3$ and Li_2CO_3 compounds in a ratio of 3:1 without the presence of any free potassium carbonate, as it is possible to observe from the X-ray tests ~~(figure 3)~~. The experimental result agrees with the state diagram of the mixture of the two Li_2CO_3 and K_2CO_3 salts.

[0032] Tests carried out in a monocell, by mixing the carbonates with the glycerine/water solution, in order to monitor any possible effects during operation, have observed performances entirely comparable with cells wherein glycerine is used alone as carrier, without detecting any particular effects during start-up and above all at the carbonates melting point.